



ional Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

www.lewisandclark200.gov

DISCOVERING THE LEGACY OF LEWIS AND CLARK

The story of Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and the Corps of Discovery continues to fire an imaginations. Traveling nearly 8,000 miles in 28 months, the Lewis and Clark Expedition crossed the territory of the newly acquired but uncharted Louisiana Purchase, and beyond to the Pacific Ocean.

They walked rade and naddled for a total of 2 years, 4 and productive military expeditions and scientific explotions in American history. The magnitude of their journey is equivalent to today's exploration of space.

The Lewis and Clark Expedition initiated relationships of the West. The assistance of the Tribes, and Sacagawea, a Corps of Discovery, assured the survival of the members of the expedition and their reception by the Tribes in the spirit of peace and friendship.

As the Corps of Discovery traveled westward, members of the expedition wrote about many of the landscapes and river corridors managed today by various Federal, State, and local agencies, Tribal governments, and private indi-viduals. Over 200 years later, the public can enjoy many of the same landscapes described by Lewis and Clark in their

INDIAN COUNTRY

Clark story and to learn more about those who lived in the region long before the expedition. For information about events, museums and destinations reflecting the Tribes' unique cultures and traditional

STEP LIGHTLY IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF

nning and preparing for your adventure are the most critical fi ore that ensure you have a safe and eniousble trip. I carn about the museums, and visitor centers.

- ➤ Carry water with you. One gallon per day per person is
- ➤ Respect the rights of others. Be considerate of other visitors,
- Respect and preserve past cultures by not digging or removing cultural and historical resource materials. Leave all artifacts

where you find them.

- When traveling on water, provide a float plan to family or friends.
 Make sure you have and can use all required safety equipment. mation may be found at http://www.usegboating.org.
- Information about the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail



Status of Sakakasana on the Canital Grounds in Biomerick North Dakot Note: There are a variety of pronunciations of the name of the coung Indian summan sobo accompanied the expedition, and all are dependent on the location. The Mandan, Hidatus, and Arikara used "Sakakawea" and "Sacagarena"; the Shorhone used "Sacajawea." There are also numerous spelling variations used

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

Cultural resource and historical sites are places where people worked, lived, traveled, worshiped, and played in eras past, including the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Sometimes these sites may be unknowingly damaged and misused, resulting in the loss of important links to our past. It is illeral to remove any items from Federal lands including artifacts and/or fossils. Report floating, looting, or vandal-ism of a site to are Federal. State, or Tribal law enforcement officer Just as the members of the "Corps of Discovery," be respectful of America's natural and cultural resource heritage. They are important to many people. Please help preserve the past for the future generations to discover and enjoy.

INVASIVE SPECIFS

Invasive species are plants and animals that have been introduced into n area where they did not naturally evolve. Without natural enemies in this new area to keep their numbers balanced, "invasives" may spread uncontrolled along the land and water segments of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. It is easy to imadvertently spread invasive species through activities, such as hiking, horseback riding biking, boating, canoeing, and driving. You can help prevent the spread of invasive species. Learn to recognize invasive plants and aquatic nuisince species such as zebra mussels. Check your vehicle. clothing, shoes, and even your pet for weed seeds. Clean and dry anything that comes in contact with water. Efforts are underway nationally to address invasive species. For information on these national programs visit http://www.imusivespecies.pen

VOLD INVOLVEMENT

The Nation's system of national parks, wildlife refuges, foects and grasslands, other public lands, dams and reservoirs, and river systems belongs to the American people. Everyone has a right to enjoy and a responsibility to conserve and protect these resources that ereich our lives. There are many ways to become involved in caring for our heritage. Volunteer your time at a Federal, State, or local agency. You ings; Volunteer your time at a Federal, State, or local agency, bine sensitance is a valuable contribution. Learn about the enricommental, social, and resource issues in your area; what is being done about them; and how you can become involved. For additional information about and how you can become involved. For additional admirantion about Plan to attend one of the Signature Events from Charlestoville, Vegnini Andrews, Orango prosessed by the National Carnel of the Levis and Clark Bioenterial during the Commenseration in 2002-2006. For additional information on the Signature Events and the National Control of the Levis and Clark Bioenterial during the Commenseration in 2002-2006. For additional information on the Signature Events and the National Control of Lowis and Clark Bicontonnial, visit http://www.lewisandclark208.org

LEWIS AND CLADE'S AMERICA

their desire to cooperate with the American Indians they encountere in peace and friendship, their pensistence and resolute determination to reach their final destination and return, their resourcefulness and courage. The multi-year Biccentennial Commermentation of the Lewis and Clark Expedition provides an unprecedented opportunity to preserve America's abundant natural resources and cultural diversity

SELECTED SITES FOR DISCOVERY

The Lewis and Clark Interagency Partnership is pleased to provide this map to specially selected Lewis and Clark sites. These sites are listed alphabetically by State. Addresses are for obtaining information and may differ from the address of the site itself. For updates to addresses, telephone numbers, and web sites, visit www.lewisandclark200.gov.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

U.S. Canital In 1802, President Jefferson selected Captain Lewis, his personal secretary, to command an expedition to the Pacific Ocean. In 1803, Congress authorized the expedition with the combined purposes of

cientific, acographic, commercial, agricultural, and ethnographic The National Mall. National Park Service

Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark

ancient Nez Perce trail through the steen, wooded, difficult terrain of

the interroot Moutmann.

Location: The Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark winds 12 between Lolo, Montana, and Weippe, Idaho. Lolo Pass Visitor Cent miles went of Lolo, Montana. miles west of Lolo, Montana.

Note: The Lolo Motorway, which parallels the actual route, is usually more free July through mid-October. A permit to visit the most remote section of the Lolo Treal will be reastend during the Bicontonnial. Impaire locally.

www.fs.fed.au/r1 (Click Clearnester NF, then Levels & Clark)

Nez Perce National Historical Park The park contains 38 historic sites from the Wallowa Mountains of

regon, through central Idaho, Wyorning, and Montana. Included in is park is the Weippe Prairie, the area where the expedition stumbled at of the Bitterroot Mountains and made contact with the Nez Perce Location: To learn more about the Nex Perce People and their homelane

visit the New Perce National Historical Park visitor center, 11 miles east of Lewiston, Idaho

ILLINOIS

On November 11, 1803, the party arrived at Fort Massac. While at the fort, Lewis acquired military supplies to outfit his men. Several volunteers from the troops stationed at the fort, including the interpreter George Drouilland, joined the expedition. Location: 3 miles northwest of Paducah, Kentucky, off I-24, exit 37 Fort Massac State Park, Illinois Department of Natural Resources 1308 E. 5th Street, Metropolis, IL. 62960

Wood River/Camp River DuBois

The first winter encampment of the expedition (1803-04) was located on the east side of the Mississippi River across from the mouth of the Location: 20 miles north of St. Louis, Missouri, on Illinois Route 3 Lewis and Clark State Historic Site, Illinois Historic Preservation Agenc 1 Lewis and Clark Trail, Hartford, IL. 62048 Phone: 618-251-8811

Osser Indiana



INDIANA AND KENTUCKY

Clark joined Lewis at the Falls of the Ohio on October 14, 1803. During the next 12 days, the two Army officers enlisted the nucleus of the expedition and prepared for the next leg of their journey. The party left the Falls of the Ohio on October 26, 1803. Location: On the banks of the Ohio River; Louisville, Kentucky, and Clarkwille. Indiana

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuse

wildlife, including the expedition's first observation of a badger and orest numbers of wild area Location: 25 miles north of Ornaha, Nebraska; I-29 north of Council Blaffs, Iona, to U.S. Hay 30

DeSoto National Wildlife Refuge 1434 316th Lane, Missouri Valley, IA 51555 Phone: 712-642-4121 http://midwest.fres.gov/desoto

Floyd Monument National Historic Landmark This marks the burial site of Sgt. Charles Floyd, the only member of the party to die during the expedition. He died August 20, 1804, from "biliose choffick." Today, doctors believe he died of a ruptured appendix.

Location: U.S. Hwy 75, Sioux City, Iowa Sgt. Floyd River Museum and Welcome Cente 1000 Larsen Park Road, Sioux City, IA 51103

Lewis and Clark State Park lies on the shores of Blue Lake, an oxbow formed by the meanderings of the Missouri River many years ago. The site contains a replica of the keelboat and pirogues used by the

Location: 5 miles west of Orawa, lowa-21914 Park Loop, Osawa, IA 51040 Phone: 712-423-2829 sever-state la un'iden'organiya jupil deviselli lette

This site near the location of White Catfish Comp. has hiking trails

Into sue, near the tocamen of white Catton Camp, has taking traits to the Missouri River. The center provides information on the westward expansion of the Nation and showcases some of the West's most significant National Historic Trails including the Lewis and Clark, Mormon Pioneer, Oregon, and California Trails. Location: Council Bloffs Iones of (L80/L20, exit 18. Western Historic Trails Center

3434 Richard Downing Avenue, Council Bluffs, IA 51501 Phone: /12-300-4900 www.lovephytory.org (Click Historic Sites, then Western Historic Tealb)

KANSAS

Lewis and Clark ressed this site on July 2, 1804, and observed the prominent bluff which later became the site for Fort Leavenworth established in 1827. The fort is the Army's only active-daty installa ion along the route and has one of the few existing remnants of hardwood bottomland forests. The last plant specimen collected on the expedition's return in 1806 was from this area. The Frontier Arms

Museum presents the military history of the Corns of Discovery Location: 10 miles northwest of Kansas City, Kansas Director, Frontier Army Museum Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027

Phone: 913-684-3767 ware larger coth arms will (Click History and Tour)

MISSOURI

Fort Osage National Historic Landmark Louisiana, established the fort in 1808 as a trading post with the

Location: 12 miles northeast of Independence. Missour Fort Osare National Historic Landmark

105 Osage Street, Sibley, MO 64088 Phone: 816-650-5737

Historie St. Charles

Location: Downtown St. Charles, Missouri, 10 miles west of St. Louis, Missouri

The museum displays commemorate President Jefferson's vision of the continental destiny of the United States. The Memorial includes

Katy Trail State Park

The trail runs parallel to the Missouri River. This is one of the bes places for hiking and biking "in the footsteps of Lewis and Clark." Location: 165 miles parallel to the Missouri River between St. Charles and Boomville, Missouri

Beaverhead Rock

rred to by the Shoshone people as Beaverhead Rock. This hage Location: 15 miles north of Dillon, Montana Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Beaverhead Rock State Park 4200 Bannack Road, Dillon, MT 59725 Phone: 406-834-3413

Phone: 406-834-3413 www.lewisendclark.state.ust.us (Click On The Trail) Camp Fortunate

Camp Fortunate

Captain Lewis met the Lemis Shoshone in peeant day Idaho. They
accompanied him back to meet Clark. Here Sacajawea recognized
her brother Chief Camealowait. The expedition stayed for several
days with the Shoshones trading for horses at the site that is now
imandated by Clark Carnyon Reservoir. Location: Camp Fortunate Overlook is 20 miles south of Dillon, Montana

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refore The expedition traveled upriver through this area where they viewed

The expedition traveled upriver through this area where they viewed bison, ell-, and grazily bears on May 18-25, 1805 and for a shorter time on their return trip in 1806. Thirty miles of free-flowing Mossouri River on the western portion of the refuge appears as it did 200 years ago. Cottonwoods and willows dominate the floodplain, shadword by Midri and sparsely thirtheed ridges. Lozatine: Extends southwoof from Fort Peck, Montana, to 75 miles northeast of Levistors, Mostana

Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Phone: 406-538-8706 www.rt.fex.gov/cm

Gates of the Mountains

The expedition passed through the spectacular Missouri River Caryon, remarking on how the towering walls seemed to close upon them like gates. They viewed bighorn sheep along the narrow shelves and persendicular cliffs, common wildlife seen today. Location: 17 miles north of Helens, Montana Helera National Forest

2890 Skyway Drive, Helena, MT 59601 Phone: 406-449-5201 www.fr.fed.us/rl/helene

Gibbons Pass

In July 1806, Clark, with 20 men, Seasjawea and her baby, and 50 houses, headed up the Bitterroot River to the place they had met the Salish Indians the year before. Instead of booktracking through the Lembi Valley, they crossed the Centinential Divide at Gibbone Pass Glowing as Indian road into the Big Hole Valley, back to the eacher

Location: 11 miles seath of Sula, Montana
Nate: The road over Gibbons Pass is used and narrow, not satisful for trailers or long vehicles, and is open only during the summer months. Inquire locally for conditions.

P.O. Box 238, Wisdom, MT 59761 www.fr.fed.us/r1/b-d

The expedition crossed the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass on their journey westward. Today, the site is on the border between Montana

sesse, id. bles. per

Bureau of Land Management Lewis and Clark Back Country Byway/Adventure Road 50 U.S. Hwy 93 South, Salmon, ID 83467

Lewis and Clark found a series of five falls, rapids, and steep ravine near present-day Great Falls, Montana. The portage took the group one mouth to complete. Location: In Giant Springs State Park, 3 miles east of Great Falls, Montan

P.O. Box 1806, 4201 Giant Springs Road, Great Falls, MT 59403 week fished unit I (Click Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center)

Lewis and Clark Pass

On their return jearney, Captain Lewis parted ways with Captain Clark at Travelers' Rest to explore a shorter way back across the Cortinental Dovide and to determine the northern boundary of the Louisiana Purchuo. With a party of 9 men and 17 horses, they followed the Backfoot Rover and a route their Nex Perce guides called the "Cokahlarishkit" Trail over what is now called Lewis and Clark Pass Location: 20 miles northeast of Lincoln, Montana Note: Louis and Clark Pass can be reached in the summer months only via Allice Creek Road; 10 miles of good gravel road to a traillead and then a 1-wife like to the top.

Helena National Forest, Lincoln Ranger District 7269 MT Hwy 200, Lincoln, MT 59639 hone: 406-362-4265 www.fs.fed.us/r1 (Click Helena NF, then InterpretiveEducation, then

www.fr.fed.unirdisc

Lost Trail Pass

Guided by a Shoshone named Old Toby, the expedition struggled to find a way over the divide between the Salmon and Bitterroot Rivers. Location: Between Salmon, Idaho, and Sula, Montana

Salmon-Challis National Forest, North Fork Ranger Station North Fork, ID 83466

Pompeys Pillar National Monument

On Clark's return journey down the Yellowstone River, the group came upon a large sandstone outcrop. Clark named it "Pompeys Tower," after Sacagawea's little boy, whom Clark called "Pomp." Clark carved his name and date into the soft sandstone, which can still be viewed by the public today.

Location: 30 miles east of Billings, Montana

Portners Pillar National Monument, Bureau of Land Man.

Three Farks

The expedition camped at the headwaters of the Missouri River where Captains Lewis and Clark named the three river forks the Jefferson (after the President), the Madison (Secretary of State), and the Gallatin (Secretary of the Treasury) Lecation: 30 miles portheout of Bosoman Montana Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Missouri Headwaters State Park

1400 S. 19th Street, Boxeman, MT 59718 Travelers' Rest State Park

This National Historic Landmark site along Lobo Creek was a camp for the expedition on both legs of their journey. Salish, Nez Perce and Lenhi Shoshone used this centuries-old campsite at the junction of the Lobo Trail and other Indian "roads" to the north and south. Location: 10 miles south of Missoula, Montana

Travelers' Rest Preservation and Heritage Association Travelers' Rest State Park, P.O. Box 915, Lelo, MT 59847 Phone: 406-273-4253

Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monumen

This area contains remnant natural landscapes of the Upper Missour River as seen by the expedition. This national mor River as seen by the expedition. This rutional monument includes an eccopyatem that parallels the Upper Missouri National Wild and Seenie River through north-contral Mentaus. This is one of the longost free-flowing segments of the Missouri River. The area imprired Levis to write about the romantic appearance of the river "clifth" and added, " it is screened as if those seems of visitoriary inclustrations towards novel more an end." The area also includes Decision Point, where the Marius River drains into the Missouri River. This was an area of much debate among expedition members as to which river was actually the Missouri Location: The Wild and Scenic river segment runs 149 miles from Fort Benton Montana to James Kiro Recreation Area, Montana.

Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Headquarter Bureau of Land Management, Lowistown Field Office P.O. Box 1160, Lewistown, MT 59457

NERRASKA

Fort Atkinson State Historical Park On August 3, 1804, Lewis and Clark held the first council with Indian Tribes, meeting with the Oto and Missouri Indians. Lewis and Clark recommended this site as a military outpost, which in 1819 became Fort Atkinson.

Location: 9 miles north of Omaha, Nebraska, on U.S. Hwy 75 Fort Atkinson State Historical Park Nebraska Game and Parks Department 7th and Madson Streets, P.O. Box 240, Fort Calhoun, NE 68023 Phone: 422-468-5611 rtions: 412-400-0011 reversingpestatemenesparks (Click Name or type, then Find by area name)

This is one of the few free-flowing portions of the lower Missouri River. This area contains remnant betterdand hardwood forests and natural

Location: 20 miles northwest of Sioux City, Iowa Missouri National Recreational River, National Park Service www.aps.goro'ssarr

Confluence of Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers Lewis and Clark arrived at the confluence in April 1805, and recommended a trading post be built there. On the return trip, the Lewis party explored the Marias River and the Clark party explored the Yellowstone River, then reanised in this area. Location: 20 miles southwest of Williston, North Dakots

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, National Park Service 15550 Huy 1804, Williaton, ND 58801 Phone: 301-572-9083

Arikara Tribes. The expedition spent the winter of 1804-05 in this area learning from and trading with these Tribes.

604 Frontage Road, New Town, ND 58763

Fort Mandan and Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center The expedition arrived at the Mandan-Hidatsa Indian V Upper Missouri River on October 25, 1804. Here the their winter quarters and met Sakakawea, the Indian woman who

Location: 2 miles west of Washburn, North Dakota Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center, P.O. Box 607, Washburn, ND 58577 Phone: 877-462-8535 or 701-462-8535



Sacagawea Golden Dollar by the U.S. Mint

Knife River Indian Villages preserve historic and archaeological rem-nants of the cultural and agricultural lifestyle of the Northern Plains Indians. The expedition visited and traded with these Indians during Location: 2 miles north of Stanton, North Dakota on County Road 33

On-a-Slant Indian Village was deserted because of a smallpox epidemic by the time Lewis and Clark arrived in the area. It is one of the few places visitors can get a feel for what an earth lodge village might have looked like. Location: 7 miles south of Mandan, North Dakota, on ND Hwy 1806

Fort Abraham Lincoln State Park 4480 Fort Lincoln Road, Mandan, ND 58554 Phone: 701-663-0571 www.ndparks.com (Click State Parks, then FT LINCOLN on map)

Three Tribes Museum

his interpretive center focuses on the relationships between the hree Affiliated Tribes (Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara) and the Laration: 4 miles west of New Town, North Dakets Three Tribes Museum, Inc.

P.O. Box 147, New Town, ND 58763

OREGON

Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area se expedition documented seology, seography, plants, and animals along the Columbia River Gorge's spectacular river caryon, which is the only sea-level route through the Cascade Mountain Range. The National Scenic Area is 80 miles long and up to 4,000 feet deep with the north carryon walls in Washington and the south carryon walls in

Location: The Scenic Area is cast of Portland, Oregon, along both sides of the Columbia River, from Troutdule cast to Biggs Junction, Oregon. Visitor Centers are located at Skarmania Lodge, Multinornah Falls, Gorge Discovery Center (The Dallies), and Bonneville Darn. USDA Forest Service, Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Ares 902 Wasco Avenue, Suite 200, Hood River, OR 97031 Phone: 541-380-2333

The expedition established a defensive position at this site on both the outboand and return journeys, each at the height of fishing and trading season for numerous Indian tribes. As a result, the expedition encountered a larger congregation of Indians here than anywhere else

Location: In The Dalley, Oregon, between I-84 and the Columbia Rive

The expedition camped and traded for food and horses with ancestors of the Confederated Tribes. This interpretive center presents the cultures and histories of the Cayuse, Umutilla, and Walla Walla Tribes. It is owned and operated by the Confederated Tribes of the

PENNSYLVANIA

American Philosophical Society
Captain Lewis studied with America's leading scientists at th

American Philosophical Society in Philodelphia Pennsylvania Ho

Red Diver Conflorer

The expedition confronted the Teton Sioux Indians at the confluence of the Bad River and the Missouri River. This altercation ended

Columnet Blaff

Lewis and Clark met with Yankton Sioux Indians for three days. The word "calumet" means peace. At this site, Lewis and Clark presented

Lewis and Clark visited this site, which regional Indians believed to be the abode of little devils in human form. These spirits were

thought to be on the watch to kill those approaching their residence.

South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks, Foss Office Building 523 East Capital, Pierre, SD 57501 Phone: 605-773-391 swss.usats.dus/gfp (Click Parks, then State Parks and Recreation Areas)

reaccfully with no shots fired by either side. Location: Austion of the Missouri and Bad Rivers at Fort Pierre, South Dakota

three peace medals to the Indian leaders.

P.O. Box 710, Yankton, SD 57078 Phone: 402-667-2546 or 866-285-3219

Location: 4 miles west of Yankton, South Dakota

Location: 7 miles north of Vermillion, South Dukota

Pierre Area Chamber of Commerce 800 West Didotta Avenue, P.O. Box 548, Pierre, SD 57501 Phone: 800-962-3034 www.farplerre.com (Click History)

Lewis and Clark Visitor Center, U.S. Army Coms of Engineer

American Patrosophical Society in Patroscipnia, reinsysvania also began the coordination of the complex logistical preparation the trip by gathering scientific instruments and medical supplie Location: Downtown Philadelphia, Pennylvania

Location: 5 miles east of Pendleton, Oregon, at Exit 216 on I-84

The Dalles Chamber of Commerce 404 West 2nd Street, The Dalles, OR. 97058 Phone: 800-255-3385 or 541-296-2231 www.thedalleschamber.com

2789 Hwy 331, Pendleton, OR 97801

www.tamastslikt.com

www.aps.gov/fecl

Fort Clatson National Memorial

Al lins site of the 1803-06 winter encampment, expectation members constructed a 50-foot by 50-foot fort that served as protection until their return journey east, which began on March 23, 1806. Location: 5 miles southwest of Asteria, Occoon



WASHINGTON

Fort Cashy State Park P.O. Box 488, Ilwaco, WA 98624

Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge is the location of two Lewis and Clark campsites and an ancient Chinook village which was visited by the expedition. Clark described the small potato-like wapato plant

P.O. Box 457, 301 North 3rd Street, Ridocifeld, WA 98642

Lacation: New Fort Columbia on U.S. Huy 101 Chinock Washinston

Pacific County Friends of Lewis and Clark P.O. Box 1059, Long Beach, WA 98631

WEST VIDCINIA

www.nwo.usace.ormy.mil (Click Recreation, Visit Laker, then Gavins Polet Dam, then Lewis & Clark Visitor Center)

West Virginia (then part of Virginia), site of the U.S. Arsenal. He obtained arms, armunition, and an iron-frame boat for the expedition. Location: U.S. Hwy 340, approximately 65 miles west of Washington, D.C.

The Narrows

The expedition measured this narrow neck of land as being 2,000 yards across while the distance around the bend measured 30 miles. This is the largest naturally occurring total bend in any river system. in the United States. Also located nearby are the Buffalo Interpretive Center and the Circle of Tipis Information Center.

Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, Tourism Office P.O. Box 232, Lower Brule, SD 57548 P.O. Box 232, Lower muse, Sur 2174.
Phone: 605-473-0561
swee-levelandclark208.gov (Select The Narrows)

Lewis Death and Burial Site

Grinders Stand was a small irn along the Natchez Trace in Tennessee. It was here that Lewis died of gunshot wounds on October 11, 1809. Today, debate continues on whether he died by his own hand or was Lacation: 40 miles conferent of Nurbrille Temporer

Natchez Trace Parkway 2680 Natchez Trace Parkway, Tupelo, MS 38804 Phone: 800-305-7417

VIRGINIA

The idea of exploring western North America began in the mind of President Thomas Jefferson. To prepage for this unparalleled undert Lowis read from Jefferson's extensive library at the President's home, Monticello. Lowis also learned about botany from the President. Location: 2 miles southeast of Charlottowille, Virginia, and arrecognately

slorticello P.O. Box 316, 931 Thomas Jefferson Parkway, Charlottovville, VA 22902



Cape Disappointment In November 1805, the expedition finally viewed the Pacific Ocean and achieved a primary objective of their journey. Lewis and Clark each led a scouting party to explore the Cape in hopes of finding trading ships, but none were ever found. Location: 20 miles northwest of Asteria, Oregon

mmeabuyeennimaiolopdisepp.htm

Ridrefield National Wildlife Refuse

Location: 14 miles north of Vancouver, Washington

www.rl.frex.gov (Click Refuges, select Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge)

This deserted summer fishing village of the Chinook Indians along the northern shore of the Columbia River was the furthest west the expedition traveled by canoe. During the 9-day encampment, a vote was taken by all expedition members to determine their preference

Fort Clatsop National Memorial, National Park Service 92343 Ft. Clatson Road, Astoria, OR, 97103

www.levelsandclarkess.org (Click The 18 Daw, then Nevember 15, 1805)

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park